match, as compared with former ones a

est extent the American system of team coach-

HAWDON and ELLIOTT, shown his peculiarities

of long slide, style of sculls, and effective

stroke, he should one day find them adopted by

some British oarsman, with the result of defeat-

Mr. CARL SCHURZ is the only member of

the Fraudulent Cabinet who has not yet com-

such as he drew to the Church of the Messiah

sions, except that she was rather more self-pos

The United States commissioner for the

Melbourne exhibition has now closed his office

but there is still an opportunity for send-

ing goods by wav of San Francisco as late as

products that has never been sufficiently occu-

pied, though from the fact that the Naw Z-aloud railways have their rolling stock from the United

States, where they have lately procured a new

supply of engines, it will be seen that there is

Machinery and tools for builders, carpenters

stonecutters, sheep shearers, and wool dress-

era; every sort of engine and appliance for

mining, railways, bridge building; hardware of

all sorts, especially cutlery and saws; and

silver and silver-plated ware could probably be

introduced into Australia from America in far

greater quantities than now. The number of

American exhibitors thus far is about four hun-

dred. The Sydney exhibition, which closed

this spring, had in all about 14,000 exhibits

and made about 7,000 awards. The number of

admissions was a little over a million, and the

receipts not quite a quarter of a million dollars.

Melbourne exhibition are thought to be better.

necessary he would give his bottom dollar to

and has caused many burnings of property

be possible to wholly suppress the firing of erackers and guns on the Fourth itself is ques-

tionable; and whether it would be expedient, if possible, is still more so. But beginning the

celebration a fortnight or a month in advance

is absolutely without excuse. One gunpowder

Judge Poland of Vermont, whose brass

buttoned blue coat has been lost to public view

for many a day, has written a letter in which he

affirms his belief in the "personal integrity"

of Gen. GARFIELD. Judge POLAND's faith in

power of estimating the significance of facts

very weak, or his memory altogether gone, for

seven years ago he signed a report which put

Mr. GARPIELD on record as convicted of per-

jury, a crime the commission of which is ant to

damage a man's reputation for personal in-

Mr. GARFIELD's prophetic allusion to the

melancholy days of November" seems more

Book Notes.

A valuable and entertaining book is the "Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature," by Charles W. Bardsley, just published by Worthington. Mr. Bardsley's

and more likely to be justified by the event.

previous volume on "English Surnames their Sou

the subject. It goes back to the Norman conquest an

comes down to the present day, giving a complete ac-count of the various epochs in English Christian names and the influences which produced them. One of the

most carious is the chapter devoted to Puritan eccen-

tricities. In this we find such queer Christian names as

Safe-on-Highe, Renewed, Increased, Much Mercy, Sin-Denie, More-Fruit, Faint-Not, Joy-Again, From-Above,

Learn Wisdom, The Lord is Near, Faith my Joy Give

Thanks, Be-Steadfast, Good-Gift, Replenish, No Meri-

The Messra Harper have published Shakespeare's

A neat and agreeable pocket volume is the "Tragedy of

he Unexpected and Other Stories," by Norah Perry

(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), but her stories are not so good

as her best poems, after all.

We have received the first volume of "Pugilistica; or,

The llistory of British Boxing." The work gives the annuls of a century and a half of British prize fighting, and its author is Mr. Henry Downas Miles of

details, and illustrated by the portraits of the illustrion

boxers whose professional adventures it recounts. A very good book, we should say. A little book containing "Four Lectures on Social

Questions," delivered by the Rev. Dr. Eylance of St. Mark's Church, has been published by Thomas Whittaker. Like everything which comes from Dr.

Rylance, these lectures are genial, sensible, and humane. He treats of competition, communism, cooperation, and the relations of Christianity to so-

lalism. There is a great deal of the Christianity of the

We commend to our readers Mr. H. M. Westropp's

Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain" (Worthington).

It is short and intelligent, and will be found convenient by those who wish for the information it contains. Mr. Robert J. Halliday of Saltimore has put into his

'Treatise on the Propagation and Culture of the Camellia Japonica" a great deal of noteworthy information. For

to this interesting plant, and the results of his stu dies

If you want to put into your pocket a little book con-

aining some of the best savings of one of the greatest

of English authors and talkers, get Mr. Rideing's " Stra

Moments with Thackeray " (Appletons).

Bunnier travellers will find Mra Martin's "Nount

Desert and the Coast of Maine," with its poetical descrip

ions and its many photographs, a valuable addition t

The Tammany Brave and the Cincinnati Pe

Hoeman. From the Chicago Tribane.

This is what happened when one of the Queen city guardians of the peace ordered a Tammany man to more on. The big man surveyed the diminuture cop a moment, and then turned to his gang with the inquiry, "say cuits, shall i tump him!" "Oh, no, "was the reply, "let him so this tune." The delegate turned to the policeman and east severely. "You kin so, then. But if they'd a said tump you'd a been tumped, you bet your life." The policeman moved on.

How he Writes So Much Obitpary Verse.

nal florists will find it useful, and so will amateurs

and experience are here condensed into 160 pages. Pro

New Testament in the discourses of Dr. Rylance

indon. It is cleverly compiled, not overloaded with

Richard III.," with Mr. Bolfe's notes and the usual ille

the cause.

day is enough.

tegrity.

no prejudice against American manufactures

expense of the Government.

sessed and graceful.

Dollymount and at Creedmoor.

just mentioned.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1880.

Amusementa To-Day Waveste's Theatre-Our Cohlins. Monter & Pini's Garden—Concert. Madinon Square Theatre-Hairl Kirks. Malines. Matr. p. l. ton Concert Hall-Brisiway, that, and dirt

Windsor Theatres-Toe Three Guardener

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 26, 1880, was:

128,878 Weekly 124,990 Thursday 127,986 Friday 128,915 Saturday Total for the week

Not a Military Nomination.

Our esteemed Republican contemporaries are severely criticising the nomination, by the Democrats, of a military candidate for

But why have not the Democrats as good a right as the Republicans to nominate a military man?

Gen. HANCOCK fought and spilled his blood on the side of the Government, and not for the rebellion.

And it should be borne in mind that so far from being nominated as a military candidate, Gen. HANCOCK is brought forward as the true champion of personal rights and the ascendancy of the civil power over the military in time of peace.

For two reasons, therefore, the criticisms of our Republican friends do not hold good. The Democrats have the same right as the Republicans to nominate a military man. Gen. HANCOCK is not nominated as a mill-

#### tary man, but as, preëminently, a civilian. Just Praise for Hancock.

We have already called attention to the General Order No. 40, which Gen. HANCOCK issued on Nov. 29, 1867, on taking command of the military district of Louisiana. It was, indeed, a memorable paper. "In war," said Hancock, "it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when e insurrectionary forces have been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion." emply impressed with these views, the General announces that "the great principles of American liberty are still the rightful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and

the rights of property, must be preserved." This is but a specimen of the whole tenor of this memorable order, and we say that no document has ever been issued showing more profound familiarity with the Constitution of the United States, or a more accurate appreciation of the ideas and spirit by which public affairs should be administered: and we recall with great present satisfaction the fact that when this order made its appearance, the President of the United States in office at the time thought it necessary to send to Congress a message applauding and affirming the concurrence of the Executive in the doctrine laid down by Gen. HANCOCK. This message is well worthy of repetition at the present time:

"Gentlemen of the Senots and of the House of Representatives;
"An official copy of the order issued by Major-Gen.
WIFFIELD S. HANCOCK, commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I here-with communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the circumstances.

It will be perceived that Gen. Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of the trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of Aubeas corpus shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and, in one comprehensive

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human natur is capable of practising. The strongest claim of Wash-isgrow to be 'first in war, if st in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had 'always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters. Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the un versal admiration of mankind, and left a name which

has no rival in the history of the world.
"I am far from saving that Gen. Hascock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the axample of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished hoper belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

"I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriolic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his at such a time is is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1887."

Fortunate indeed is the republic whose soldiers thus merit the approbation of the civil authorities and the plaudits of the people. Fortunate indeed is the country whose most gallant and popular soldier is thus deeply imbued with the principles of constitutional liberty. Most truly deserved is the praise which President Johnson, in the message which we have just quoted, gaw fit to bestow upon Winfield Scott HANCOCK.

## Two Notable Contributions to Theology.

We get from Massachusetts two interesting contributions to theological discussion. The first was made last week by Mr. ROBERT S. RANTOUL of Salem, and the second is furnished by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, whose special field is not theology.

Addressing the Essex Unitarian Conference, of which he is the President, Mr. RAN-TOUL gave what has been long sought, that is, a definition of the creed of Unitarianism. r anere can be no denomination without a creed," he said. "If we would stand together we must find common ground."

What is this common ground of belief, and what is this creed? "We have a creed." remarks Mr. RANTOUL. "Liberty is our areed. It is common ground enough for everybody. If there be Unitarians who resect this creed and repudiate this commer

ground, I cannot paine them." The creed of Unitarianism, therefore, is everybody's creed, according to Mr. RAN-TOUL. It is a Pantheon in which every man may set up his especial and pet god, and worship it after his own fashion, provided e does not interfere with the devotions of his neighbor prostrating himself before snother divinity. It is a creed accommodated to all tastes, and even men who have

no religious belief can accept it, for they can all believe in liberty. Such a creed, however, might not work | Masocu, the most distinguished Austrian

well in practice when it was faithfully carried out. To tell the truth, it is no creed at ali for religious and denominational purposes, and the essence of Mr. RANTOUL's statement is that the Unitarians don't know exactly what they believe. They simply

have religious aspirations in common. Dr. Holmes's contribution to theology is furnished in an article on JONATHAN ED-WARDS in the last number of the Interna tional Review. He severely treats the doctrines of the great author of the work on the Will, and evidently regards his manner of presenting them as lacking in Christian loveliness. He assails both his theology and his philosophy, and even calls in question his originality. He does not wonder that JONATHAN EDWARDS'S Northampton Church grew weary of his fearful sermons.

But the most remarkable thing about Dr. HOLMES'S discussion of the character and teachings of EDWARDS is his intimation that EDWARDS experienced a change of heart and of mind before he died, and himself rejected the stern theological system he had so laboriously builded. He leaves us to infer that EDWARDS in his later years became transformed into a sort of Unitarian and that the Andover theologians are sup-

pressing the evidence that shows the change. This implication must set Andover agog; and if the truth of it can be proved, a large number of Congregationalists will greatly rejoice, however sore may be the grief of

### What Jews are Doing in Our Time.

The derogatory statement put forth by Prof. Goldwin Smith regarding the public services and patriotic spirit of Hebrew cititens has been indignantly and effectively answered. One effect of the discussion, doubtless, has been to astonish many persons with the solid and brilliant achievements which must be credited to contemporary Israelites in every civilized country. and in almost every field of human energy. It may be well to sift the abundant data recently collected on this subject, and point out what respectful recognition is now commanded by a long disfranchised and discredited race.

When we call to mind how brief a period has elapsed since the adherents of their faith were relieved from political disabilities in Europe, the prominence assessing by Israelites on the essage of public life bears witness to their capacity for affairs. We do not mean to dwell with any special emphasis on the fact that a statesman of Hebrew lineage has, for six years, been Prime Minister of England, although the son of ISAAC D'ISRAELI is a Jew, not only by descent, but, we are justifled in adding, by the rite of circumcision. But the pertinence of this example may perhaps be questioned, since at an early date of his career the present Earl of BEACONSFIELD became a member of the Church of England. mainly through the influence, it is said, of the banker-poet Rogers. No such qualification attaches to other cases which may be cited of distinction won by Hebrews in the parliamentary arena. There has been no abandonment of his paternal creed, for instance, on the part of Sir George Jes-SKL, who was Solicitor-General under the last GLADSTONE Administration, and who, in his later position of Master of the Rolls, has gained the reputation of the greatest equity lawyer of the present generation. Among other British Jews who have made a decided mark in public life may be mentioned Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, SIT FRANCIS GOLD-SMID, Sir Moses Montefiore, and Sir An-THONY DE ROTHSCHILD, the last three of whom were Baronets of the United Kingdom. Nor should it be overlooked that two Israelites, Sir DAVID SALAMONS and Sir BENJAMIN PHILIPS, by their election to the office of Lord Mayor of London, may be said to have conquered the stronghold of tradi-

tional prejudice. Crossing the channel, we find in ISAAC ADOLPHE CRÉMIEUX a Hebrew who, as lawyer and statesman, reflected the highest credit on his co-religionists. A member of the provisional Government of 1848, he three years later, with honor of imprisonment at the hands of the Bonapartist conspirators, and upon the downfall of the empire at Sedan he was called, for the second time, to the post of Minister of Justice. Nor should we omit to name ACHILLE FOULD, who was four times Minister of Finance under the second empire, or EMILE PEREIRE, whose influence in the commercial world was at one time so deeply felt. In Germany, besides a number of less conspicuous politicians, we recognize the foremost parliamentary speakers and tacticians in EDWARD LASKER and LUDWIG Bamberger, whose services on behalf of free institutions, in creating and directing the National Liberal party, cannot be overestimated. Indeed, the disunion and indecision which have marked the action of the National Liberals during the present Reichstag must mainly be ascribed to the absence of their most capable and trusted leaders, both of whom were defeated at the last general election. Happily for the friends of progress in Germany, however, the Israelite statesmen may still look forward to a long term of usefulness, for Herr BAMBERGER is but fifty-seven and Herr LASKER only fiftyone years old.

If we turn from public affairs to science literature, and art, we shall be profoundly struck by the scope and weight of our obligations to men of Israelite descent. To students of mental science the name of ADOLPH FRANCK is one of the most considerable connected with the French philosophy of recent times. Among Orientalists there are few names more widely respected by scholars than those of GUSTAV WEIL, the Heidelberg Professor, best known by his "History of the Caliphs," and his later more comprehensive work, the "History of the Mussulman Peoples;" and of EMANUEL DEUTSCH. the great merit of whose articles on the Talmud and on Islam in the London Quarterly was attested by their prompt translation into almost every European language In the field of scientific exploration opened by CHAMPOLLION, and worked by LAYARD and SMITH, Dr. JULES OFFERT is perhaps the foremost of living experts and authorities, and he is thought to have well earned by his new system of decipheting cuneiform inscriptions his place of Professor of Assyr-

ian Archeology in the College of France. It is especially in music that we recogn nize the artistic genius of MENDELSSOHN'S compatriots. How large is our debt to them, would be manifest should we subtract from the list of contemporary composers such men as MEYERBEER, HALLEYY, MOSCHELES; and it may not be amiss to add, although nts name cannot of course be coupled with those of the higher composers, that Jacques OFFENBACH is a Jow. As regards instrumental musicians, it will not be disputed that JOSEPH JOACHIM, the present director of the Berlin Academy of Music, stands in the very foremost rank among the living masters of the violin. In literature, the achievements which must be credited to contemporary Hebrews are less conspicuous than in music. Dr. MOSENTHAL, however, the author of "Deborah," a drama made Amous by Ristori, was & Jew, and Sacher-

novelist, is, on one side at least, of Israelite lescent. But incomparably the most distinguished Hebrew man of letters now living is BERTHOLD AVERBACH.

Such are some of the substantial and even splendid achievements of cor temporary lews in the most difficult and honored channels of man's endeavor. When we weigh all that is disclosed by the most hasty and imperfect survey, we must acknowledge that the work done in our day and generation by men of Israelite race and faith is out of all proportion to their numerical importance and their social opportunities.

#### A Question of Dates.

We regret the necessity of rebuking our neighbor, the Tribune, for what is maniestly an attempt to deceive its readers and to mislead the public on a matter of record. A correspondent of the Tribune, writing in regard to Mr. GARPIELD's participation in the Credit Mobilier bribery, asks: "Was it quite worthy of the Tribune to ignere the quotation I have seen of your own adverse oninion at the time? Should you not retract it? Did you not yourself at the time unhesitatingly and emphatically condemn Gen. GARFIELD ?"

To this direct and inconvenient question, the Tribune on Saturday replied: "On the contrary, the Tribune, on its own examination of the evidence, promptly acquitted him." In support of this assertion it quotes from its files the following paragraph, as having appeared "on the editorial page, in the issue of Jan. 15, 1873," and as showing what the Tribine thought of Gen. GAR-PIELD on the production of OAKES AMES'S testimony:"

"We take great pleasure in saying that the testimon seems to exculpate Gen. GARFIELD completely from any blame in the Credit Mobilier scandal. This result may well be made a subject of sincere congratulation by the ountry at large. Gen. GARFIELD is one of the most valu able members of the House, and has been looked to with most regard by earnest friends of reform. That such a man should have been involved in this disgraceful scaudal was bad enough; that he should come out with skirts clean is what his friends expected, and the country had

This prompt acquittal of Mr. GARFIELD by the Tribune was on Jan. 15, 1873. As the leading events in the investigation of Mr. GARFIELD's part in the Credit Mobilier bribery may not now be familiar to all our sent them chronologically.

On Dec. 17, 1872, OAKES AMES made his first appearance on the stand. He was a reluctant witness on this occasion, and not only failed to produce any evidence to incriminate the accused Congressmen, but did his utmost to shield them.

On Jan. 14, 1873, Mr. JAMES A. GARFIELD made his first appearance before the committee, and swore that he had "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

On Jan. 22, 1873, OAKES AMES made his second appearance on the witness stand. In the mean while, Mr. GARFIELD had visited him and endeavored to persuade him to let the \$329 dividend "go as a loan." He had invited Mr. AMES to commit perjury in his (GARFIELD'S) behalf. 'On Jan. 22 Mr. AMES for the first time testified as to Mr. GAR-FIELD's stock in the Credit Mobilier, and as to the payment of a dividend to him.

On Jan. 29 Mr. AMEs produced the memo randum in Mr. GARFIELD's handwriting, in which, after the investigation had begun, Mr. GARFIELD had figured that there were still due him \$2,400 on account of his Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific stock.

On Feb. 11 OAKES AMES produced, for the first time, the famous diary containing the accounts of all the Congressmen who had been bribed with Credit Mobilier stock, as well as the entries showing payments of dividends to Mr. GARFIELD and the rest.

After his first appearance and sworn denial, Mr. GARFIELD did not again go upon the witness stand; nor did he take advantage of the opportunity to cross-examine Mr. AMES, as Mr. KELLEY, Mr. COLFAX, and others did.

On Feb. 18 the POLAND committee made its report, declaring that Mr. GARFIELD had held stock in the Credit Mobilier, and had received a dividend of \$329 on his stock, understanding at that time that it was a

dividend on Credit Mobilier stock. The paragraph of Jan. 15, 1873, which the Tribune offers to its inquiring correspondent as showing that "on the production of OAKES AMES'S testimony," and "on its own examination of the evidence," It promptly acquitted Mr. GARFIELD of corruption, was printed on the day after Mr. GARFIELD'S general denial, seven days before Mr. AMES charged that he had received stock and taken a dividend, two weeks before the first statement of Mr. GARFIELD's account with Credit Mobiller, more than three weeks before the production of the documentary evidence contained in the memorandum book, and more than one month before the committee finished its investigation and pronounced Mr. GARFIELD a perjurer.

On the other hand, the extracts which we have printed from the Tribuns, and which may be verified by any one to whom the files of that journal are accessible, were published after Mr. GARFIELD's denic, had been met by the evidence that convicted him of bribe taking and perjury.

#### Why Was Mr. Hayes Not a Candidate? Because he stated four years ago that he rould not be a candidate for reclection;

that will be the answer, off-hand, of the officeholders. But we do not suppose there is a voter in the country who doubts that Mr. HAYES

would have been glad to run and to be elected again. Why, then, was not Mr. Haves put for ward as the Republican candidate? If there is anything in the Republican civil service doctrine it must surely be that any man would make a better President the second term than the first. This rule would apply

even to Mr. HAYES. And there certainly was room enough for improvement in his case. But there was one real and true reason why it would not do to run Mr. HAYES again, and that was that by a false and fraudulent title he had held the office for four years. This fact is virtually conceded by the whole Republican party when they make no motion toward his renomination. And is a party involved in such transac-

tions worthy of being trusted again? Mr. Brarne's nomination for President was twice defeated by the prevailing belief that his hands were not quite clean. A candidate whose private character is not above suspicion is a heavy load for a party to carry in a close

t If the facts in Mr. GARFIELD's record and the opinions of Republicans in 1873 about his connection with the Credit Mobilier bribery had been as well known to the country three weeks ago to-day as they are to-day, he could not have been nominated.

The number of Republicans everywhere who are asking themselves whether Mr. GARPHELD is a fit man to receive the votes of honest men for President is very large.

From the Phinadephia Ledger.

The mechanic, the merchant, the artist, and the poet become capable of instancine action in their respective spheres. The hands or the brain, or both together, become, by repeated efforts, so accustomed to meet the demands of each haur, that they respond with ever increasing celerity and eace, until what was once irrasome and difficult becomes spontaneous and agreeable. In regard to the Dollymount rifle match to-morrow, it must not be forgotten that great changes have been wrought in the conditions

any bibliothèque de royage.

and the probabilities of this international THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION,

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The pulse of the In the first place, the Irish teams in those Republican party is perhaps easier felt here than anywhere else, for, under the presen matches used muzzle-loaders, while the Americans used breech-loaders; but since then the mode of distributing the public patronage, RIGHTS have invented a breech-loader of adevery Congressional district in the country is represented in office at Washington by shrewe mitted excellence, and now that great point of difference has disappeared. In the second politicians, a part of whose duty is to keep inplace, instead of the powder that the Irish formed of the partisan sentiment at home, and riflemen used in the former matches, they now to be thoroughly posted as to the condition and employ a powder which is about as near an the interests of the Republican organization. equivalent as could be for the American pow-This machine has become nearly perfect by the der, unless it were made at the same mills. This also is a decided help to the Irish shooting. long drill of twenty years' continuous posses sion of power. Under the direction of bold and skilful leaders, it has heretofore moved with the step and pride of an army going to battle In the third place, they have adopted to the fulling, which they did not have in either of their and confident of its invincibility. Nothing former matches. We need not add that they comparable to it was ever seen or known to our

have retained the pick of their former teams It will naturally be asked. How have the accustomed to shoot against the Americans while reenforcing themselves with a few newer nominations of the two parties been received at Washington, and what effect have they proand excellent men; for this, while the most obvious, is not the most important point. The duced on the standing army of Republican true differences between the coming matches officeholders? The friends of Grant and of and all previous ones are in the three points Blaine chiefly divided the sentiment for the choice of a candidate at Chicago. Sherman's Should the Americans again prove superior support was limited, and without the least entheir victory would be exceedingly creditable; thusiasm. When all these candidates were should they be beaten, they might regard the cust aside for Garfield the revulsion of feeling result with something of the same feeling was marked, and there was no attempt to conwhich would come over the careman Hanlan ceal the disappointment of the machine. if, after having, in the process of beating

The ratification meeting held after the first motions had passed away, and with Garfield in person to stir up interest, was in every sense a decided failure, made conspicuous by the absence of Conkling, Blaine, and Sherman, all of whom were at the time within a few hundred yards of the spot. Logan was a speciator from curlosity at the outskirts of the crowd, and he spoke briefly in answer to its lusty call, win

pleted his plans for a summer journey at the ning more applause than Garfield. This cold reception reflected the feeling The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER might have the party everywhere, and was regarded by sagacious Republicans as the sign of coming had an overflowing congregation yesterday. defeat. If their candidate could not be welcomed cordially, with six or eight thousand officeevery Sunday before the hot weather, if he had holders and their families and friends to draw chosen to advertise that Miss ADA MONK, an upon for a great display, what could be expect actress, was to join his church. However, there ed in communities where no such element exwould have been a disappointment for anticiisted ? The response from the country at large pators of any striking novelty, for Miss Monk was in keeping with the feeble and disheartenbehaved about as other ladies do on such occaing demonstration at Washington.

Under these depressing circumstances the iast hope of the Garfield men was in a blunder at Cincinnati. To this too, they have been disappointed. The nomination of Hancock has utterly demoralized the Republicans, from the highest to the lowest. A panic seized them at the instant of its announcement, which has grown ever since. They give up in despair to what is admitted to be a foregone fate. They are not deceived by any pleasing delusions, but are ready to surrender as men do who have no

other alternative. The dissolution of the Republican party as now organized is not distant. Jarring factions and rival ambitions will finish the work which decay and corruption had far advanced. The ideas which called it into existence have passed away. Abuse of patronage, the cohesive power of plunder, and, finally, the Great Fraud, have protracted its life for some years without preparing it for the approaching end. That veteran observer, Col. Forney, is as quick to discorn the coming change now as he was in 1860. when he passed from the Democracy to the young and victorious Republican side. After twenty years he returns to his first love.

Let it not be supposed that the Republicans will die and make no sign, or that the leaders It was not successful, but the prospects of the will submit to defeat without a last desperate effort to save something from the wreck. They The Greenbackers of Iowa haven't any may care nothing for Garfield personally, but barrel for the coming election, but they have they do care for the control of this great Government. They are now in possession, with all got a fair beginning toward one in Hoors, their candidate for Congress in the Second District. the immense power which that fact implies, and with a determination to use it in any way that. Mr. Hoops, on being nominated, said that if will best serve their objects, without scruple, without regard for public opinion. Nobody would have supposed the conspiracy of 1876 Although the Fourth of July is a week off, possible, and yet it was achieved by forgery. the fire-cracker nuisance is already portentous. fraud, and force. That example is a warning for all time. and frightenings of horses. Whether it would

It would be a blunder, therefore, for the Democrats to conduct the Presidential campaign upon any other basis than that it is to be a desperate contest from the beginning to the end. No energy must be relaxed, and no zeal abated. The regeneration of the country, and not merely the election of a candidate, is the great issue. That can only be accomplished by a crushing victory, which will enable the successful party to work out its intended reforms with a sympa-

thetic Congress. The political complexion of the Senate to come in with Hancock next March will depend on the Legislatures to be chosen in California Connecticut, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Democrats have lost one able Senator in the person of Mr. Thurman, and they cannot afford to lose Eaton, Kernan, McDonald, Randolph, and Wallace, Oregon, though temporarily lost, involves the loss of no Senstor at present, and may be regained. Cali-fornia ought to be carried, and Booth replaced by a Democrat.

The new House of Representatives will make the apportionment under the census of 1880. and the seat of political power will pass to the great West. The present Democratic majority is small, and in one sense uncertain. It is of great importance, in view of the measures to be proposed, that the next majority should be decided and always trustworthy.

The Republicans are likely to trade off votes for President, persuaded that Garfield cannot be elected, for votes to Congress or to the Legislatures. They kept Greenback candidates in the field in 1878 to defeat Democrata, who otherwise could have easily been elected in Illinois and other States. They will play this game next fall on an extended scale, for whenever Garfield is virtually abandoned the strength of the party will be concentrated on the other points of contest.

A Case of Gradual Development that will Interest Mr. Barwin

From Field Marshal Murut Halstead's Cincinnati Commercia The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago is the chatter about Garfield. He has not a rec-ord to run on for President.

From Field Marshal Murat Halstead's Cincinnati Commercial, June 25. The more the charges against the General are investi-

gated the clearer his record appears. An Active Citizen of Kentucky.

From the Courier-Journal.

Proston Taylor, a contractor on the Big Sandy Railroad, having fifty hands under his supervision, besides superintending his work himself, preaches wice every Sumay, superintends the Somesy school, attends the prayer meeting, preaches and attends funerals, jerforms the marriage rites, watches the finances and all business interests of the congregation, writes a column each week for the Christian Sanskard, besides ordinary business, not lorgetting excursions, picnics, barboones, festivals, s.e., all of which he plans and execuses. Ferhaps it need not be added that he is a colored man.

## The Banner of Freedom.

Oh, see! the bright banner of hope is unfurled By friends of the laws and the old Constitution. Assuring ourselves, and assuring the world.

That freedom, strong freedom, tears no revolute
Uplifted on high, it salutes the clear sky. A sign that our liberties never shall die 'Tie the banner of freedom that floats in the air,
The benner that Hancock to triumph shall bear.

No more in our faces defiantly waving: Its bearers are crushed under merited scorn. The scorn of the people whose wrath they braving.
The fatal third term has been killed in the germ, Again are the people victorious and firm,

The imperial flag is all tattered and torn,

And the hanner of freedom still floats in the air. The banner that Hancock to triumph shall bear. The liberty bells again sound as of old.

And send forth their music from tower and steeple. To honor a man who is better than gold, A soldier, a state sman, a triend of the people. His hand and his brain, his truth without stain, The rights of the millions will firmly maintain. And the banner of freedom shall wave in the air. The benner that Hancock to triumph shall bear.

From North and from South, and from East and from There comes a glad cry from the heart of the nations The simple and stainless, the purest and best, The modest and true, shall be chiefest in station. Then discords will cease, and a permanent peac Will show how the race of the free can in And the tanner of freedom will wave in the air. The banner that Hancock to triumph shall bear.

HANCOCK IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Old Soldiers Alive with Enthusias Republican who will Illuminate. NORTHFIELD, N. Y., June 27 .- When the wave of enthusiasm which raced with the news of Hancock's nomination reached this village, the old soldiers who had fought under the brave General began to cheer, and soon the whole village was aroused. At dusk a mass meeting was organized, bonfires were lighted, 100 guns was organized, bonfires were lighted, 100 guns were fired, and Judge Anibal, President of the village, an earnest Democratic worker, being loudly called for, mounted a dry goods box and made an address, in which he congratulated the Democrats upon finding another Hancock who would doubtless make his mark as clearly upon the history of the country as did the illustrious John Hancock who signed the Declaration of Independence. The speaker was loudly applauded. Said an old politician, "If this is a sample of the way the ticket will take in this State you can put New York down for 100,000 majority." One old-time Republican, who stuck to Grant until he wanted a third term, says he will vote for Hancock and will illuminate his house during the fall campaign.

#### The Arrival of Gen. Whitaker. We acknowledge the receipt of the follow

ing communication, dated yesterday: DRAN Sin: Please notice the arrival this day at Astor House of then E. W. Whitaker and wile from Washington, D. C., on route to Governor's Island, where Gen wis summened to testify before Warren Court of Inquiry on battle of Five Forks, Va. Toura,

We also acknowledge the receipt of seventy-Ive cents, enclosed in the above communication. This remittance consists of one silver piece of fifty cents and one of twenty-five cents.

As we think that the above communication may interest some of our readers, we print it. If we made a charge for printing Gen. Whitaker's announcement of his arrival at the Astor House, we should print it in our advertising columns, and seventy-five cents would not be enough to pay even for the shortest advertise ment consistent with a full presentation of all the facts which Gen. Whitaker desires to have published in The Sun. But as we make no charge, the silver piece of fifty cents and the silver quarter of a dollar await the orders of their owner.

### No Question of Religion.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you alorm me whether a Catholic can be President! I have at a discussion on the subject and have concluded to tryou decided. Any Roman Catholic, like any Protestant, can hold the office of President if he is a native born citizen of the United States, is of the constitutional age of \$5 hes saided in the saider the votes of the Electoral College, and is not

## The Flying Dutchman's Name

counted out by an eight-to-seven tribunal.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Please morm me how Mr. Schurz's name is pronouncedwhether "Schurtz," as some call it, or without the sound
of t! I maintain that it is pronounced by English
speaking people without the t. A Paisyra Shirts.

#### A Slander on the Moon Denled. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I

read Mr. O. L. Burnside's notion in to-day's Scn. I was surprised to find that there could exist in elevated minds such an erroneous conception as that the moon is flat. which he asserts, and tries to prove scientifically. I beg you to allow me space to give this gentleman a proof to be contrary, drawn from experience.

When we look at the moon from points south of the equator—say Callao or Valparaiso—we do not see any more the appearance of a face in the moon, but there the dark spots, which to our view here represent the nos and eye to the right-hand side, form her left or easter and eye to the right-hand side, form her left or eastern rim; then the bright space which to our right here forms the western edge represents there the centre of the moon, and at her western rim from those points of view there appear dark spate in diverse shapes (which are not seen from the north of the equator, as they belong to an opposite lace of the moon), so that the appearance of smillarity to a human face has disappeared completely. This certainly is a proof that the moon is a globe, and if the state of the moon is a globe, and if the state of the moon is a globe, and if the state of the moon is a globe, and if the state of the moon is a globe, and if the state of the moon is a globe, and if the state of the moon and bout her axis. If the state of the state of the moon is a globe, and if the state of the s

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I as well as many other enumerators of Jersey City, would like to be informed as to the following: When we were ap-pointed as enumerators we received with our commis-tion printed instructions and laws in reference to census comprished instructions and laws in reference to census enumerators. After reading the instructions and laws we found that we were to receive two cents for every living person onumerated and five cents for every death occurring within the year to June 1, 1880. Now, then, by the action of the Secretary of the interior, we are allowed 54 per day. Every one of us was qualified under false representations, and we would like to know what right Secretary Schurz has to after individually a law as fixed by the Senate.

J. H.

## Two Glants and a Dwarf.

Three of the most remarkable men of the centry are now on exhibition in London at the Royal Aquasim, a tea merchant of Fekini Brustad, a tail won chang, a tea merchant of Fekini Brustad, a tail won chang, a tea merchant of Fekini Brustad, a tail won chang, a tea merchant of Fekini Brustad, a tail won the Cheman, the world. Chang is the lengrat that in existence in the world. Chang is the lengrat that in existence in the world. Chang is the lengrat that in existence in the world. Chang is the lengrat that in existence in the world. Chang is the lengrat that in existence in the change in the change of the Chineman. He is freethigh without his boots he measures 60 inches round the chest, weights 28 stone, has a span of 8 feet with his outstretched arms, and signs his name without an effort upon a signost 10 feet 6 inches his th. Chang is 35 years of age, and it is about fifteen years since he was in Eugland. After five years residence in the Celestial Empire he returned to Europe for the Paris Exhibition, and has since visited Venna, where the Emperor gave him a ring be proudly exhibits, marked with the imperial eaches and the initials of Francis Josephn. Berlin, and itsamburn. Since his last residence in this country Chang has grown as inches. He has a benevolent Monground of an outrly manner, and wears a richly empired of an outrly manner, and wears a richly empired of the state of the product of the state of the product of the state of the product of the product of the state of the product of the state of the product of the state of the product of the product of the product of the state of the state of the product of the state of the state of the product of the product of the state of the state of the product of the product of the state of the state of the product of the state of the state of the state of the product of the state of the st

#### International Episodes. From a Partie Despatch to the Pribune

The announcement of the wedding of the Marquis of Angleses and Mrs. Woslehouse, has King, surprises the Longish fashionable words. The invitations at the British Enclases best women will take place at the British Enclases best women of which place at the British Enclases best women of the Anglese sheet is an American. The nominal income of the Anglese is 540,000, but the workages on his properly are heavy. His castic on the list of Anglesey is one of the finest residences in Biglishel. The Marquis belongs to the Prince of Wales's set. They will visit America in July. Fram a London Despatch to the Berald.

Another forthcoming union is that of Lord Dupplin

# Queer Happenings.

A partridge nest with two hundred eggs in it was re-sully found in Lexington, Ga. A man at Lecust Grove, Ky., has had his coffin in his couse for twenty years, but is still a robust man. A Newburyport, Mass., man who travels on a season ticket to and from Roston carried a bedstead home piecemeal so as to save freight charges.

A Georgia woman told a census man that she was "not quite 40," and subsequently stude that she had buried four husbands and had just married the fifth.

Kicking a boy for citting a shade tree with a knife cost i dalesburg man \$12,000. The lad was taken with a spinal disorder, which has disabled him ever since. a spinal disorder, which has disabled him ever since.

The wind at Omalia recently performed a curious freak. Florence and Willow Lakes, north of the city, were blown nearly dry, and the ground in the vicinity was covered with dead flait blown out of water.

Eliza Worbrook of Ravenawood, Australia, warns her husband that she is very punctual in matters of business, and gives him notice in the newspapers that if she does not hear from him within three months she intends to enter into shother marriage.

Henry Brittsin of Richmond, Ind., while asteep at noon fell from his second-stery window, struck on a lumber pile with sufficient force to bounce him into a cisters exit icetaway, and when some workmen who saw him fall ran to him he was still asteep.

John Long of Drumore, Pa., was recently driven out of his house by swallow. They swept down the large chim-ney, drove the fire out of the gives and the occupants out of the kitchen, they covered the window panes, and were estimated to the over 2.030 in number. In the heart of a large mist ivene, racently cut down by Jonathan Onder of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., was found an Indian pipe of stone with the date roughly carved on it, 1703. A fint kinne and a few arrow head of steel were least t. This is supposed to be the appt where the famous treaty of 1759 was made.

trenty of 1763 was made.

A fisherman at Troy, N. Y., sold a shad for 40 cents, and received what was supposed to be a heliddellar piece, returning 10 cents change. It was afterward the covered that a \$80 gold piece had then given in mistake. The fisherman returned to recognize the error and a sulf for recovery was instituted.

On returning home from a shapping tour a Providence, R. I., whomen missed a valuable ring which she was cer-tain she wore when trying on several pairs of gloves. These was shout a year ago. Beccutly she went to pur-chase another pair of gloves and at the same store as ba-fore, and tried on several pairs. In the last she found her ring, where she had left it in drawing off the glove a year before.

A safe stand-by for the family during the season of cholers morbus, summer complaints, cramus, distributes, and all bowel complaints is Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsamen' admitted efficacy, and if occasion should acted mary to prove useful.

### BUNBEAMS

-The Mohammedan population of St. Petersburg is subscribing money for a large mosque, the first to be erected in that city.

-The Empress Eugenie has passed a night

on the spot where her son was slain, and supported the trial better than could have been expected. -Lady Burdett-Coutts has now enjoyed

her huge fortune for forty-two years, during which time ber benefactions have been over a million storting. —Adam Kelly walked up to Thomas Holliday, at Paris, Ky., drew out a knife, and said: "I'd like to out your throat." Holiday did not wait to let Kelly gratify his desire, but shot him dead.

-Labouchère says he has heard of two "incidents" at the recent State ball. (i) The smashing of a priceless piece of Sevres by a luckless diplomatist: 2) " a holtercation" between two official gentlemen connected with the Court

-Lord Mandeville, who was ambitious of becoming a cab proprietor in London, has just been de-feated at the Central Criminal Court in an action against one Harry Hills, in whose name he was carrying on the business, for having stolen the property entrusted to him -A Terre Haute physician told the county

medical society that one of his patients, a young woman, was attacked with frightful pains in her legs; that after two weeks of suffering the recovered, and it was found that she was six inches tailor than before. The report was received in impressive silence -Prince Orloff, the Bussian Ambassador

at Paris, has been requested by President Grevy to trans-mit to the Grand Duke Nicholas the highest French military order, which has never been given to any foreigner except Victor Emanuel, and was retused to the Prince of Wales, who sought it after the Crimean campaign. -There will soon have to be a Wedding Reform Company in London, as there has long been a

Funeral Reform Association. The attendant expense increase with every season, and if they continue in the same ratio, only the favored few will after a while be able to afford to get married. Going to the altar will soon be as dear as going to law. -Vanity Fair says: Lady Borthwick (6 niece of the late Lord Clarendon) is reported to have said a good thing the other day in a foreign salon, where com-parisons between France. England, and Russia were dis-

cussed. She at once summed up the points as follows: La France d'est l'égatité same liberté! L'Angleterre dest le Wherts some spalits. La Russie e'est la fraternitt su -The St. Petersburg Golos speaks highly of the " Political Comedy in Europe," written by Danie Johnson, an American citizen, and boldly cites the passage treating of the Congress of the future United States of Europe. It concludes its notice as follows: "This pamphlet is full of immutable truths, which are not

accepted as axioms only because they are not yet known to the majority of the people."

—An eccentric rich man lives at Elton, Prom. He imagined that the whole country desired him to be President. Taking advantage of this hallocination. some jokers had a bogus telegram delivered to him an-meancing his nomination at Chicago, and subsequently a similar one purporting to come from Cincinnati. He

gave a great dinner to the young men of the town, and nade a glowing speech of acceptance. -The plan for utilizing Genesee Falls is eally being carried out. The power is to be controlled by letting the water fall into perpendicular cylinders in such a manner as to compress air with trem-indous force; and this air is to be conducted in pipes to various points for use in runniux machinery. The first novel applica-tion of the power will be to the propulsion of street cars. If the scheme proves successful, Niagara will be tried

-Bridget Certello was burned and it was supposed Chicago. She had been a drunkard, and it was supposed the country of the coun -Bridget Certello was burned to death in that she had accidentally set fire to her clothes. A ver-dict to that effect was rendered by a Coroner's jury. Her husband now voluntarily confesses that, going homand finding her drunk, he became furiously enra purposely lighted her dress with a match. He says that his conscience would not let him keep the secret, and he wishes to be hanged.

-In a report of the London Mendicity Society a conversation is given which was overheard be-tween two of that class of begging women who sit in the streets, got up to look as deplorable as possible, with a child in the lap: "How much (rent) did you give for your baby?" "A shillin," "Then you've been done, or ba-bles is riz. I only gives sixpence for mine, and they feeds 'em and Godfroy's cordials 'em, and all sfore I goes out, into the bargain."

-Lawrence House, a Cincinnati thief, was put on trial. Dora Belle Thorpe was a witness. The prisoner was handsome, and Dora, in spite of his disgrace, fell in love with him on sight. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the State prison. She visited him in jail, before his removal, and their courtship proceeded so rapidly that at the third interview cerayman was called in to perform a marriage cera-mony. Their hands were joined through the grating of the groom's cell.

-A friend, writes Labouchère in the London Frech, was recently in Constantinople, where he fre-quently saw the Grand Vizier on a business matter. "You complain," he said, "that I decrive you, but if you complain," he said, "that I decrive you, but if you colly knew how my august master forces me to decrive every one, you would pity and excuse me." Probably the Commander of the Faithful is the most faithless o Turks He is a wesk, timid creature, swaped by astroi-ogers, cunuchs, and sultanas, without one manify virtue, and ever ready to take refure in duplicity.

-The exhibition opened at Venice of designs for an equestrian monument to Victor Emanuel has provoked more laughter than anything else, and the wing to the extraordinary animals which the unforts nate Victor Emanuel has been made to stride. The de sign of a young Roman sculptor named Ferracigained the first prize, but even his design was not considered rorthy of execution, though it is supposed that he will ultimately be intrusted with the carrying out of some

modified plan. -The Domesday Book (liber judiciarius rel censualis Anglias is fairly and legibly written in two volumes. The larger contains the survey of all the lands in England except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, which it is said were never surveyed. The smaller contains Esse Suffolk, and Norfolk. The book was begun in 1081, and finished in 1086. The modern Domesday Buck of Great Britain and Ireland consists of two large volumes of "Blue Books," for England, and two smaller for

-Lord Ripon, according to the London Truth, fancies himself a Roman Catholic; as a matter of fact he is an English Paritan, believing very strongly in certain truths of revealed religion, and thinking that be can only live up to his ideal of faith by strict submission to the laws of the old doctrinal code of Christendour. Possibly he was not altogether aware of the full force of his words when he said that in turning Papist he had become more sincerely Liberal than before. Lord Ripon joined the Church of Rome because that was his particular fashion of becoming more serious; and he naturally thought all the more seriously of political questions in

consequence, which implied with him a more carnest advocacy of Liberal principles.

The vulnerable point in the late Empress of Russia's moral being was her prouestess to surse griof. Her first great serrow was the death of her eldest son, for whom she resolved to wear perpetual mourning. Anzemia deepened gloom. Religion ran into superstition.

A pleurisy grew to be chronic, and necessitated a warm limate. In the Empress's absence, a favorite, lively, adroit, and healthy, arose at court. Alexander wanted a little cheerfulness in his life, and the Empress was of a sunless disposition, and conversed as if upon her outh. While he basked in the lady's smiles, the Czarina mourned with priests and a devent maid of honor ever the faisity of the male heart and the murderous spirit which Nibilism had let loose in Russia.

THE GERMAN BAND, When the hot summer time is near, When drought is on the land, You generally see appear The awful German band.

With sliabby clothes and avid eye, Six destitute old heats Prepare with Joy to horrify Our unsuspecting streets. A fat Bavarian, on the horn,

Hoots some heartrending lays, While a thin flutist, most torlorn, Disconsolately brays. A spayined trumpet charms the boys, Who come from far and wide;

While loud above its dismal noise And then, by overwork made warm, These men with Pilsoer soused,

In ways most horrible perform A pot-pourri on Faust. And had that savant heard them squat In anger most complete.

He surely would have slain them all, And so would Marguerite. But they care not for what they do, Of death they have no fear

For half a keg of beer. And if, in agony intense, When they are at their worst, You kindly hur! them fifteen cents, In low Dutch you are cureed.

But hoping still to get some more, They then begin a waits, Or Bizet's charming Toreader, At every third bar false.

And there they stand the live long day And they will never a way Unless you work the head